some of the things which has given the club an increase in membership.

M. I. T. Banquet

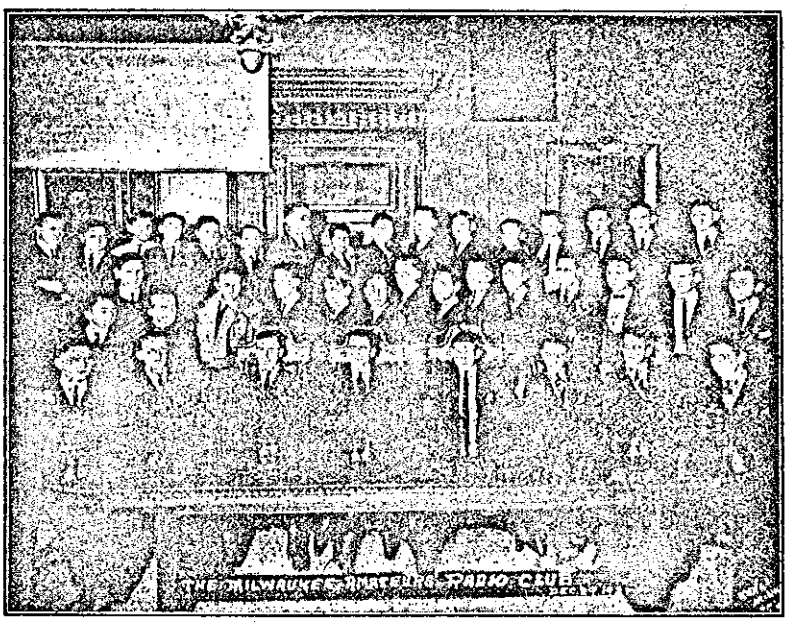
The third annual banquet of the M.I.T. Radio Society was held on February 25th under auspices of the Boston Executive Radio Council and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radio Society. During the afternoon a splendid exhibit of apparatus held the attention of every amateur who attended. Promptly at 6:15 o'clock 480 joined in and enjoyed a delicious dinner. Several comic movies were shown along with the pictures of the stations that were successful in spanning the Atlantic Ocean during the Transatlantic Tests. Immediately after the banquet some confusion at the door aroused the gang to its feet and who should come bumping through the crowd but The Old Man with a hand bag. He told of his expensive experience with vacuum tubes and when he opened his bag to exhibit his last tube out jumped the cat.

F. D. Webster was toastmaster and he introduced several speakers among which were Sumner B. Young, chairman of the Boston Executive Radio Council, F. H. Schnell, traffic manager of the A. R. R. L., Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, chief engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, and Dr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh of M.I.T. Walker Memorial was the scene of this well managed affair which came to a close near midnight.

Michigan A.R.R.L. Convention

Clyde E. Darr, Superintendent of Michigan opened the first annual Michigan A. R. R. L. Convention with a resume of what had been done in the past and outlined plans for the future. The convention was held at Lansing, Mich. on Feb. 10th and 11th.

F. D. Fallain of Flint, Mich. acted as toastmaster at the banquet. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Max Henderson, President of the Central Michigan Wireless Association. Mr. Parkhurst, assistant eighth district radio inspector spoke on the coming changes in radio regulations. Immediately after the dinner everyone adjourned to the Majestic Theatre where a program was heard from the Detroit News Service station. Saturday morning Prof. N. H. Williams of the U. of M. gave a lecture in which he explained by using slides how the ether waves are produced and the necessity for exact tuning in each circuit.



In the evening R. C. Wyckoff of 8YG explained the operation of the C. W. set at 8YG. It is said that many spark sets were on sale following this lecture as the spark hounds had been converted to C. W. (We need a few more conventions like this to lay the spark to rest forever.) T.M.

The Milwaukee Amateurs' Radio Club

The Milwaukee Amateurs' Radio Club was founded in 1917. Up to the time of our entrance into the war the club made great progress in the amateur field but activities were discontinued during the early spring of 1917. The club became active immediately after the lifting of the ban on amateur radio and at the present time is doing world's of good in developing the

amateur situation in Milwaukee by catering to all classes of radio enthusiasts. Meetings are held at 8:00 oclock every Monday evening except the third Monday in the Trustees' room of the Milwaukee Public Museum. Our limited space forbids publishing the complete history of the club which shows a splendid spirit of team-work. Copies of the history of the club can be had by writing to the club at 601 Enterprise Bldg., 2nd and Sycamore Sts. Milwaukee, Wis.

A Contest

The Arkansas Valley Radio Association, a recently organized association to promote radio throughout the Arkansas River Valley and to aid the American Radio Relay League is holding an interesting contest. The headquarters for this organization are at Wichita, Kansas, where at

the last meeting it was decided to give a cup as a trophy to the station obtaining the longest distance record of actual communication.

Here is a view of the handsome cup

The purpose of this contest is to stimulate interest in radio communication throughout that particular section of the country during the month of April. It is planned that if this contest is successful and meeting the approval of the A.R.R.L. members in that territory, another contest will be held embracing the entire country including Canada. No one will be allowed to compete that does not hold a license. Special licensed stations and experimental stations will not be considered. For the present contest, stations in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas are eligible. Every report must be accompanied by a verification of the station worked, the distance in miles, and a complete description of the station. All reports must be in by May 20th, so that the cup may be awarded by June 1. All communications and reports should be mailed to O. W. Taylor, 1350 South Francis St., Wichita, Kansas.

MORE ABOUT THE TRANSATLANTICS

(Continued from page 39)

regular commercial service. If in a single night Mr. Godley received eighteen American stations, nevertheless for six other nights he did not receive a single one. It is true that with the small power employed and the great distance to cover the obstacles made by atmospherics took on considerable importance. But may we not say that the moonlight had on its part an effect of enormously enfeebling the signals?

"But what is most striking is the curve of the results obtained, the number of stations received having been successively 1, 0, 18, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. Now December 15th was the day of the full moon and Mr. Godley did not hear anything but feeble signals from the 12th on, including the 15th which was a beautiful moonlight night. We know that short waves are particularly sensitive to the absorbing effects of light. Transmission over a great distance with small power must have made this effect particularly noticable, and if really long waves are manifestly influenced by the variations in luminosity which eclipses of the sun produce, is it not perhaps reasonable to suppose that a simple moonlight night might make feeble to the point of rendering illegible signals transmitted on a wave length of 200 meters from a distance of more than 6000 kilometers?

"The 'Wireless World' on its part puts forth the hypothesis that the inequality of the reception might be due to large cyclonic disturbances which were produced on the Atlantic during the test. In order to verify this it is about to consult the documents of the Meteorological Office.

"Whatever may come of these facts, further experience will doubtless clear them up and we can still say that our American and English comrades have rendered great service to Science and have helped the cause of radio amateurs. Thanks to them, and thanks to the transatlantic transmission realized under conditions heretofore deemed impossible with only amateurs transmitting as well as receiving, perhaps we shall hear less said of us, and with but a shade of superb disdain, "Oh yes, do you know that this is the man who made himself up a detector out of tinfoil!"